

EXHIBIT A

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Porcellanasteridae [INV ZOO] A family of essentially deep-water forms in the suborder Paxillosina. (pôr-sel-â-nâ'ster-â-dê)

Porcellanidae [INV ZOO] The rock sliders, a family of decapod crustaceans of the group Anomura which resemble true crabs but are distinguished by the reduced, chelate fifth pereopods and the well-developed tail fan. (pôr-sâ-lan-â-dê)

porcellanite [PETR] A hard, dense siliceous rock, such as impure chert or indurated clay or shale. (pôr-sel-â-nit)

porcupine [VERT ZOO] Any of about 26 species of rodents in two families (Hystricidae and Erethizontidae) which have spines or quills in addition to regular hair. (pôr-kyâ-pin)

porcupine boiler [MECH ENG] A boiler having dead end tubes projecting from a vertical shell. (pôr-kyâ-pin'bôil-ôr)

pore [ASTRON] A very small, dark area on the sun formed by the separation of adjacent flocculi. [BIOL] Any minute opening by which matter passes through a wall or membrane.

[GEOL] An opening or channelway in rock or soil. [MET] A minute cavity in a powder compact, metal casting, or electroplated coating. (pôr)

pore compressibility [GEOL] The fractional change in reservoir-rock pore volume with a unit change in pressure upon that rock. (pôr kâm,pres-â-bil-â-dê)

pore diameter [DES ENG] The average or effective diameter of the openings in a membrane, screen, or other porous material. (pôr di,am-â-dâr)

pore diffusion [FL MECH] The movement of fluids (gas or liquid) into the interstices of porous solids or membranes; occurs in membrane separation, zeolite adsorption, dialysis, and reverse osmosis. (pôr di,fyû-zhân)

pore-forming protein See perforin. (pôr,fôr-m-ing ,prô,tên)

pore fungus [MYCOL] The common name for members of the families Boletaceae and Polyporaceae in the group Hymenomycetes; sporebearing surfaces are characteristically within tubes or pores. (pôr ,fân-gas)

pore ice [HYD] Ice which fills or partially fills pore spaces in permafrost; forms by freezing soil water in place, with no addition of water. (pôr ,is)

porocephaly [MED] A condition in which the cavity of a lateral ventricle extends to the surface of the cerebral hemisphere; may result from brain tissue destruction or maldevelopment. (pôr-â-sel-â-lê)

pore pressure See neutral stress. (pôr ,presh-âr)

pore-size distribution [GEOL] Variations in pore sizes in reservoir formations; each type of rock has its own typical pore size and related permeability. (pôr,siz ,dis-tri-byû-shân)

pore space [GEOL] The pores in a rock or soil considered collectively. Also known as pore volume. (pôr ,spâs)

pore volume See pore space. (pôr ,vâl-yam)

pore-water pressure See neutral stress. (pôr 'wôd-âr ,presh-âr)

porláz [METEOROL] Violent northeast winds on the Black Sea near the Bosphorus. (pôr-ê,áz)

Porifera [INV ZOO] The sponges, a phylum of the animal kingdom characterized by the presence of canal systems and chambers through which water is drawn in and released; tissues and organs are absent. (pôr-if-â-râ)

Porlezza [METEOROL] An east wind on Lake Lugano (Italy and Switzerland), blowing from the Gulf of Porlezza. (pôr-let-sê-nâ)

porocyte [INV ZOO] One of the perforated, tubular cells which constitute the wall of the incurrent canals in certain Porifera. (pôr-â-sit)

porogamy [BOT] Passage of the pollen tube through the micropyle of an ovule in a seed plant. (pôr-âg-â-mê)

poromeric material [TEXT] A fabric made of polyurethane strengthened by polyester. (pôr-ô-me-trik mâ'tir-ê-â)

porosimeter [ENG] Laboratory compressed-gas device used for measurement of the porosity of reservoir rocks. (pôr-â-sim-â-dâr)

porosis [MED] Condition characterized by increased porosity, as of bone. (pôr-ô-sis)

porosity [PHYS] 1. Property of a solid which contains many minute channels or open spaces. 2. The fraction as a percent of the total volume occupied by these channels or spaces; for example, in petroleum engineering the ratio (expressed in percent) of the void space in a rock to the bulk volume of that rock. (pôr-âs-â-dê)

porosity factor [PETRO ENG] Reservoir porosity fraction

multiplied by net pay in feet, where porosity fraction is the portion of the reservoir that is porous, and net pay is the depth and areal extent of the hydrocarbons-containing reservoir. (pôr-âs-â-dê 'fâk)

porosity trap See stratigraphic trap. (pôr-âs-â-dê ,trap)

porous [MATER] 1. Filled with pores. 2. Capable of absorbing liquids. (pôr-âs)

porous alum See aluminum sodium sulfate. (pôr-âs 'al-âm)

porous bearing [DES ENG] A bearing made from sintered metal powder impregnated with oil by a vacuum treatment. (pôr-âs 'ber-ing)

porous carbon [MATER] Plates, tubes, or disks of uniform carbon particles pressed together without a binder; used for the filtration of corrosive liquids and gases. (pôr-âs 'kâr-bôn)

porous graphite [MATER] Plates, tubes, or disks of uniform graphite particles pressed together without a binder; more resistant to oxidation but lower in strength than porous carbon. (pôr-âs 'gra-fit)

porous metals [MET] Metals, made by powder metallurgy, having uniformly distributed controlled pore sizes, in the form of sheets, tubes, and shapes; used for filtering liquids and gases at elevated temperatures. (pôr-âs 'med-âlz)

porous mold [ENG] A plastic-forming mold made from bonded or fused aggregates (such as powdered metal or coarse pellets) so that the resulting mass contains numerous open interstices through which air or liquids can pass. (pôr-âs 'môld)

porous reservoir model [PETRO ENG] Scaled laboratory model of porous reservoir used for the study of reservoir areal waterflood efficiencies. (pôr-âs 'rez-âv,wâr ,mâd-âl)

porous wheel [DES ENG] A grinding wheel having a porous structure and a vitrified or resinoid bond. (pôr-âs 'wel)

Poroxylaceae [PALEOBOT] A monogeneric family of extinct plants included in the Cordaitales. (pôr-âk-sâ'lis-ê-ê)

porpezite [MINERAL] A mineral consisting of a native alloy of palladium (5-10%) and gold. Also known as palladium gold. (pôr-pê-zit)

porphin [BIOCHEM] A heterocyclic ring consisting of four pyrrole rings linked by methine (-CH=) bridges; the basic structure of chlorophyll, hemoglobin, the cytochromes, and certain other related substances. (pôr-fên)

porphobilinogen [BIOCHEM] C₁₀H₁₄O₄N₂ Dicarboxylic acid derived from pyrrole; a product of hemoglobin breakdown that gives the urine a Burgundy-red color. (pôr-fô-bâ'lin-â-jên)

porphite See porphyry. (pôr,frit)

porphyria [MED] A usually hereditary, pathologic disorder of porphyrin metabolism characterized by porphyrinuria and photosensitivity. (pôr'fir-ê-â)

porphyrin [BIOCHEM] A class of red-pigmented compounds with a cyclic tetrapyrrolic structure in which the four pyrrole rings are joined through their α-carbon atoms by four methene bridges (=C-); the porphyrins form the active nucleus of chlorophylls and hemoglobin. (pôr-fôr-rân)

porphyrinuria [MED] The excretion of large quantities of porphyrin in the urine. (pôr-fôr-râ'nyûr-ê-â)

porphyritic [PETR] Pertaining to or resembling porphyry. (pôr-fâ'rit-ik)

porphyroblast [PETR] A relatively large crystal formed in a metamorphic rock. (pôr'fir-â,blast)

porphyroblastic [PETR] Pertaining to the texture of recrystallized metamorphic rock having large idioblasts of minerals possessing high form energy in a finer-grained crystalloblastic matrix. (pôr'fir-â,blas-tik)

porphyrocrystalline See porphyrotopic. (pôr'fir-ô,kri'stal-ik)

porphyroclastic structure See mortar structure. (pôr'fir-ô,klas-tik 'strôk-çar)

porphyrogranulitic [PETR] Referring to ophitic texture characterized by large phenocrysts of feldspar and augite or olivine in a groundmass of smaller lath-shaped feldspar crystals and irregular augite grains; a combination of porphyritic and intergranular textures. (pôr'fir-ô,gran-yâ'lid-ik)

porphyroid [PETR] 1. A blastoporphyritic, or sometimes porphyroblastic, metamorphic rock of igneous origin. 2. A feldspathic metasedimentary rock having the appearance of a porphyry. (pôr-fâ,rôid)

porphyroskelic [GEOL] Pertaining to an arrangement in a soil fabric whereby the plasma occurs as a dense matrix in

PORCUPINE



The Candian porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), about 3/4 feet (1 meter) long.

PORIFERA

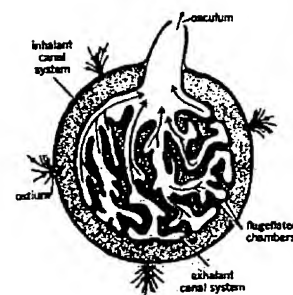


Diagram of the canal system of a young fresh-water sponge.